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## News Summary

Articles on inside pages

**Television and film** ignored Vietnam until the later years of the war, scholars say. Story on Page 5.

**The House of Representatives** voted to override the President's veto of a bill reauthorizing the National Institutes of Health. The Senate was expected to follow suit. Story on Page 11.

**The large foundations** have cleared up past abuses but are still "afflicted with mediocrity," says a leading critic. Story on Page 21.

**The safety** of the new automated office equipment is an increasing concern of clerical workers on many campuses. Story on Page 23.

**"Professional service"** should count for more than it now does in evaluating faculty members, says a recent report. Story on Page 23.

**Black students** on predominantly white campuses often begin to accept a secondary status, according to the author of a new book. Story on Page 27.

**Only a handful** of the 110 proposed rule changes that N.C.A.A. members will consider at their annual meeting are likely to generate controversy. Story on Page 29.

**Two recent court rulings** have aroused new debate over whether a federal anti-sex-bias law applies to college athletics. Story on Page 29.

**The biennial conference** of Unesco was marked by little open controversy over previously contentious issues? Story on Page 33.

**The South African government** has banned an anti-apartheid academic conference at the University of Cape Town. Story on Page 33.

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## *Iowa's Political and Education Leaders in Bitter Debate over Colleges' Plight*

By SCOTT JASCHIK

DES MOINES

About the only thing Iowa's higher-education and political leaders agree on is that the state's colleges and universities are in trouble.

The Iowa economy, like that of other farm-belt states, has been deteriorating for five years, and higher education has suffered along with other state activities.

But while university officials and government leaders may share an understanding of the problems brought about by the downturn in the state's agricultural economy, they've reached no consensus about how to help higher education.

Instead, a bitter debate goes on about where the blame lies for the present problems and what should be done to solve them. Major areas of disagreement include the role of the Board of Regents, plans to alter the governance of the community colleges, and the budgeting process at the three universities.

In the meantime, the effects of the eco-

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PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JIM HEEMSTRA

**Arthur A. Neu, Iowa regent who was not reappointed by the governor: "You could have Jesus Christ on the board and it wouldn't help now."**

## *Texas Celebration Is Tinged with Fear Johnson's Legacy May Be Dissipated*

By CHERYL M. FIELDS

SAN MARCOS, TEX.

Perhaps nothing could better illustrate the difference between the political atmosphere of Washington 20 years ago and that of today than a glass case in an exhibit of documents and memorabilia at Southwest Texas State University here.

The exhibit was mounted to commemorate the late President Lyndon B. Johnson's signing of the Higher Education Act on the campus of his alma mater on November 8, 1965.

In the case are small plaques, each with the title of a piece of education, health, or other social legislation President Johnson signed during the five years of his Presidency. Above each plaque is a pen he used in signing the act.

There are 60 plaques.

The first one notes the signing of the Higher Education Facilities Act on December 16, 1963, less than a month after Mr. Johnson assumed office following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The last one notes the Manpower Development and Training Act Amendments, signed on October 24, 1968, shortly before

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## Pentagon Fails to Tell Scientists of Research Shift

### It quietly switches some of their funding to 'Star Wars'

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

Without their knowledge, the work of some university scientists who conduct basic research or do consulting for the Pentagon is being financed by President Reagan's research program for a missile-defense system based in space.

Pentagon spokesmen confirmed last week that some scientists who signed research contracts with military agencies such as the Office of Naval Research were actually being supported by the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, which is responsible for developing the controversial system, which is known popularly as "Star Wars."

While some university scientists said they were not concerned by switches in the sources of support within the department, the revelation angered others who had pledged, for political or scientific reasons, not to accept funds from the Star Wars program.

More than 2,000 university researchers, most of them physicists, have signed such pledges, saying they object to the proposed missile-defense system because it would increase the militarization of space, divert

*Continued on Page 8, Column 1*

### *Hughes Institute to Remain a Research Organization*

The Howard Hughes Medical Institute, which will soon be the world's wealthiest research organization, has rejected a plan under which it would have become a grant-making foundation. See story on Page 21.

## Gophers, Bulldogs, and Gators Taste Pretty Much the Same in Popular Bars

By THOMAS J. MEYER

What does a Gopher taste like?

Truth be told, it's not a whole lot different from a Bulldog. And even to the seasoned palate, a Gator's got about the same zing.

"They're all pretty much the same," George Manus says of the products marketed by his company, University Foods.

Mr. Manus and his brother, Rick, started selling their goods—chocolate candy bars named for university mascots—just a year ago. Already they have extended their toothsome menagerie to 38 institutions, mostly large universities in the Midwest.

The Manuses started with just two offerings—the University of Michigan Wolverine bar and the Michigan State University Spartan bar. But in just 12 months, the Manuses have cooked up a full menu of treats.

At campus bookstores and stadium concession stands throughout the land, products like the Cornhusker bar, the Cougar bar, the Boilermaker bar, and the Gamecock bar are making the Manuses' enterprise a saccharine success story.

### Who's No. 1? A Whole New Meaning

But the men who run University Foods are hoping to do more than collect their just desserts. By issuing occasional top-10 rankings, they are trying to whip up a little competition.

The University of Alabama, currently leading in bar sales, is already tasting victory. But the University of Florida, with its Gator bar, is slowly eating away at Alabama's record.

"This might give a whole new meaning to who's No. 1," says George Manus.

Even though not every university can claim victory in this intercollegiate contest, no one will go away hungry, he adds. Each institution that gives the company permission to use its name and logo gets a bite of the profits—about 7 per cent of the money from each sale. The price of the bars isn't hard to swallow: They retail for 35 or 40 cents each.

To sweeten the competition, the Manuses are adding another ingredient. If they market the bars at more than one institution within the same state, they vary the recipe slightly.

Michigan's Wolverine bar, for instance, is made with vanilla nougat, while the rival Spartan bar uses cocoa nougat.

"We did make them a little different, just for the rivalry aspect," says George Manus. "So there's a little pride. Everyone can feel like they have their own bar."

again because the college couldn't afford to place it elsewhere.

### High Radiation Level Found at 2 Colorado School Sites

A classroom and a professor's office in a Colorado School of Mines engineering building have been closed, following a determination by the Colorado Department of Health that radiation levels were five to ten times as high as normal in the two locations.

Officials at the school had asked the health department to survey the building because, in the early 20th century, it temporarily housed a U. S. Bureau of Mines laboratory that used radioactive uranium.

The health department found two "hot spots"—each about one square foot in size—and is continuing a detailed review of the entire building.

### Brandeis Senate Refuses to End Newspaper's Support

Overriding a student-body referendum, the student senate at Brandeis University has voted to continue financing a publication that printed articles critical of Israel.

By a vote of 19 to 2, the senate decided, however, to reduce its support to the *Watch* by about 30 per cent and to appoint an advisory committee. Last year the *Watch* received $10,500 from the student-publications board.

Earlier, 55 per cent of those voting in a referendum urged the senate to cut off support for the publication. The controversy began in October when the *Watch* printed two articles that some students regarded as anti-Semitic and hostile to Israel.

### Eastern Wash. President Loses Confidence Vote

Faculty members at Eastern Washington University have overwhelmingly voted no confidence in President H. George Frederickson. Of 367 faculty members at the university, 210 voted to ask Mr. Frederickson to resign by January.

Spurred by charges at the university and in the state legislature that Mr. Frederickson was spending too much on athletics, the faculty senate last summer called for the referendum.

Mr. Frederickson noted that the vote was not binding and added, "I have no intention of resigning." He said he had already taken steps to improve relations with faculty members, "and the situation is far better than it was weeks or months ago."

After the senate proposed the referendum, the university's trustees strongly endorsed the president.

### Oral Roberts U. Law School Given to CBN University

Oral Roberts University will give its 145-student Coburn Law School to CBN University next fall, the presidents of the two institutions have announced.

CBN University, which is located in Virginia Beach, Va., enrolls only graduate students. It was founded in 1977 by the evangelist Pat Robertson, host of the television show "The 700 Club." Oral Roberts University, in Tulsa, Okla., is named for its founder and president, who is also a television evangelist.

A spokesman for Oral Roberts University said Mr. Roberts "believes that his dream and goals for the law school could be better achieved in CBN's graduate-school environment." The law school, with its 190,000-volume library, is valued at $16-million.

The spokesman said the law students had been invited to transfer to CBN, and that the applications of faculty members who wanted to move to CBN would be considered individually.

### Cal. State System Abandons 'Gender Specific' Motto

The official Latin motto of the California State University system—*Vir Veritas Vox*—was changed last week because the word *vir* is considered "gender specific," according to a spokesman for the board of trustees.

The old motto, generally translated as "Man. Truth. Voice," was replaced with *Vita Veritas Vox*, which means "Life, Truth, Voice."

Chancellor W. Ann Reynolds proposed the change, and the senate suggested the alternative after consulting Latin scholars and after two years of debate over what the new motto should be.

### Stanford U. Police Cited for Arrest Techniques

President Donald Kennedy of Stanford University has found that campus police used "inappropriate techniques" in arresting nine students last month during a protest over investments in South Africa.

He cited a report to him by John Kaplan, a professor of law, that said police officers had used painful holds on the students, which were "wrong and unjustifiable."

The report recommended no disciplinary action against the arresting officers and none will be taked, Mr. Kennedy said.

### Union Wins One, Loses One at Northern Illinois U.

Administrative and technical workers at Northern Illinois University selected the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (A.F.S.C.M.E.) as their collective-bargaining agent in elections held last week, while clerical and secretarial workers rejected representation by the union.

The administrative and technical workers voted 40 to 38 for the union. The clerical and secretarial employees voted 253 to 218 for no agent.

### Corrections

► In a table on state appropriations (*The Chronicle*, October 30), the increase in aid to Eastern Connecticut State University from 1983-84 to 1985-86 was incorrect. The figure should be 22 per cent.

► An article about new ways to use tests (*The Chronicle*, November 13) misidentified William C. Ward of the Educational Testing Service. He is director of measurement technology research at the E.T.S.

# *From English Lessons to T-Shirt Stitching, College Tries to Aid Unique Asian Refugees*

By GAYNELLE EVANS

DIXON, Ill.

"One, students, all between the ages of 30 and no, hold their pencils poised over lists of words.

"City," says their teacher. After a pause, as Hmong-accented, heavily accented "voices repeat slowly, "City. City. City." Some pencils touch the lists.

"Chicago is a city," the teacher says. Students put their heads, locate the word "city" on their lists, and circle it.

This is one of several basic English-language courses conducted for Hmong refugees as part of the Indochinese Project at Sauk Valley College here. The project was established following the arrival of nearly 300 Hmong immigrants in Dixon in January 1980.

The Hmong—pronounced *mung*—are Laotian mountain people who fought against the North Vietnamese during the Vietnam War. Most of those who came to Dixon were brought here by local church groups.

"We were literally taking people who had just gotten off the boat and putting them in school," says John L. Saginor, dean of student services for the college. "Think of the adjustment—for them and for us."

Initially, the college and the area's churches enlisted volunteers to help the refugees with their basic needs and to teach them survival skills, such as where to go to buy food, diapers, or medicine. "We had an informal partnership with the churches," says Hal Garner, Sauk Valley's president. "Our counselors helped with the refugees' social and family needs, as well as their educational needs. There was no neat separation of responsibilities."

By the summer of 1980, the college had received $128,500 from the Northwest Illinois Educational Cooperative to pay for the employment, instructional, and cultural-adjustment services provided by the Indochinese Project, which, although the majority of its participants are Hmong, includes Indochinese from other Southeast Asian countries, as well.

That fall, approximately 200 Hmong enrolled in courses that included basic reading, math, English, and some occupational training. "Our goal then was to help them to become self-sufficient, full-fledged citizens who are active in the community," says Mr. Garner.

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Unlike the Vietnamese and unlike even Laotian refugees from the country's meadowlands and valleys, the mountain-born Hmong have no written language. In Laos, many had supported their families by farming or working as unskilled laborers.

Many of the Vietnamese who came to the United States were doctors and professional people, recalls Carol N. Lovekin, director of client services for the project. "They have integrated into this society much more easily. Many of the Hmong were illiterate."

The Indochinese Project has been successful in helping the majority of its Vietnamese and Laotian participants learn enough English to enter college or to learn a trade that will help them find jobs, but progress has been much slower for the Hmong—especially those age 40 and older.

Consequently, the number of Hmong has remained relatively constant since the Indochinese Project began, although some of the other Indochinese have left to look for employment in other parts of the country, because this area's unemployment has risen steadily.

"The thrust of our program is to keep them off public aid, but with factories closing down, it gets harder and harder," says Ms. Lovekin.

State financing of the project has dropped to approximately $60,000. "We've learned to operate on a shoestring," she says. "And we are seeing some results."

Many of the Indochinese, including many of the Hmong, have recognized the value of the new skills that they are learning and are beginning to comprehend what it takes to succeed in the United States.

But many of the Hmong have not yet learned how the system works, says Nyia Yang, who is a bilingual counselor for the Indochinese Project and himself a Hmong refugee. "But they have learned that if they put in their own initiative, then help might come."

Under Mr. Yang's direction, members of 20 Hmong families have combined their own initiative with the skills acquired through the Sauk Valley classes to ease their participation in another of the college's programs, the New Business Development Incubator. Their company, Souv Inc., which manufactures T-shirts, was founded by Mr. Yang and financed with money from his own and 20 other Hmong families.

"In their classes they learn to speak the language and to count," says Mr. Yang. "Those things are invaluable here."

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The buzzing of industrial sewing machines rips through the air as 12 Hmong refugees work, stitching together various parts of T-shirts, to meet the deadline for a recent Souv order for 200 shirts.

STERLING GAZETTE

**Nyia Yang, who counsels other refugees: "If I can make this company profitable, I can create jobs for at least 20 people."**

Five or six older Hmong stand at a nearby table, slowly but steadily counting and folding the completed shirts.

"We hope to have 20 people for our 20 machines someday," says Mr. Yang, who is president and manager of the company. "But now there are only 14 people on the payroll. Some of the others come to volunteer help, hoping to work here in the future."

But the orders have been slow in coming, and Mr. Yang uses only the minimum number of workers needed to finish each order. While Sauk Valley faculty members provide marketing and management guidance, Mr. Yang and his wife, Ka, handle the company's daily operations.

Mr. and Mrs. Yang were the first Hmong couple to settle in this small, rural town, located less than 100 miles from Chicago. They are considered spokesmen for the ethnic group—often acting as translators or intermediaries. "These people moved to this city because of me and my wife and the Indochinese Project," he says. "My wife and I can get jobs because we know English better, but we came here to create jobs for people."

Mr. Yang says he quit a job as a machinist making $25,000 a year to work as a paid counselor for the college. But he is not paid for his role at Souv. "If I can make this company profitable, I can create jobs for at least 20 people," says Mr. Yang.

To stay in business, he says, Souv needs more T-shirt orders and more operating capital. The company's board of directors and managers will apply for a $250,000 Small Business Administration loan to supply the extra capital. They also plan to seek contracts to make T-shirts for the U. S. government. But to qualify for both federal money and contracts, Mr. Yang says, 51 per cent of the company's directors must first become U. S. citizens.

Although none of the Hmong working in the Souv factory have yet obtained their citizenship, Sauk Valley's Indochinese Project will give them the opportunity to try, says Ms. Lovekin, the project's client-services director.

As the workers sew and fold the shirts, a taped voice is piped over the factory's public-address system, preparing them for their interviews with the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. "Who was the first President of the United States?" the voice asks anyone who cares to listen. The tape was prepared by Ms. Lovekin.

"If we don't get the loan, we will have to call in workers as we need them and things will go slow, like now," says Mr. Yang. The majority of the people at work in the factory represent families in which some members are receiving state financial assistance, he says.

"If they are working," says Mr. Yang, "then they are spending money—putting money into the economy, not taking from it."